MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVI. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1810. NUMBER 1313.

FORT WILLIAM,

[PU]BLIC DEPARTMENT, NOVEMBER 14, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Promissory Notes of this Government, standing on the General Register of this Presidency, from No. 2,501 to No. 3,000 of 1809-10, will be discharged at the General Treasury, on Wednesday the 26th December next, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) H. ST. G. TUCKER,
SEC. TO THE GOVT.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

W. THACKERAY,
ACTING CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

Fort St. George, November 30, 1810.

Notice is hereby giben, that the holders of the undermentioned Receipts, which were granted by this Office for the Treasury Acknowledgments of subscriptions to the Bengal Loan of 24th April last, will be furnished on application, with the Public Securities of the Supreme Government, to which those receipts entitle them, viz.

Nos. 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, and 71.

It is requested that all applications for the Bengal Securities may be accompanied by the above Receipts duly discharged by the Proprietors.

G. GARROW, A. G.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1810.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ensign Andrew Williams to do duty with the escort of the Resident in Mysore.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has, at the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, removed Cornet Bannerman, of the 6th Regiment Native Cavalry from the fituation of Cantonment Adjutant at Arcot.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Wallage, of the 2d Regiment Native Cavalry to be Cantonment Adjutant at Arcot, in the room of Cornet Bannerman removed.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having been pleased to resolve, that a certain sum of money shall be paid as a gratuity to the troops who were employed in the territories of the Rajahs of Travancore and Cochin, at any period between the 30th of December 1808, and the 24th of February 1809, which are considered the dates of the commencement and suspension of hostilities; Officers in command of corps or detachments employed in the countries of Travancore and Cochin, within the period above specified, will forward to the Secretary of the Seringapatam, Prize Committee at Fort St. George, rolls of those corps or detachments, specifying such individuals as have been invalided, pensioned, or discharged—or who have died or deserted, or otherwise left the service; and in all cases where such individuals as may be deemed entitled to share in the gratuity were not furnished with certificates of their service in Travancore and Cochin, before leaving their corps, Commanding Officers will adopt measures for transmitting certificates to them.

Officers who were on the sta[illegible] be included in the rolls of corps or detachments will transmit their claims individually, to the Secretary to the Seringapatam Prize Committee.

Garrison and Cantonment committees to be assembled for the purpose of receiving the claims of invalided, pensioned, or discharged Soldiers, and for ascertaining the heirs of those deceased, who may be entitled to share in the gratuity:—the proceedings of these committees to be forwarded likewise to the Secretary of the Seringapatam Prize Committee.

The claims of corps and individuals to share in the Travancore gratuity, not on foreign service or stationed at Ceylon, are directed to be sent in to the Committee on or before the 1st day of Feb. 1811, after which no further claims with the exceptions abovementioned will be attended to.

Claims of corps and individuals on foreign service are to be sent in to the Committee with the least possible delay.

The parties preferring claims to share in the gratuity are directed to forward at the same time all such vouchers as they deem requisite in support thereof for the purpose of preventing unnecessary delay.

Orders will be issued for paying the amount of the gratuity which may be due to corps or individuals on receipt of the Committee's report on their respective claims for the final decision of Government.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the honorary reward granted by the G. O. under date the 9th ult. to the Cadets on this establishment, as an encouragement to the attainment of the Hindostanee language shall also be granted to Assistant Surgeons upon the same terms, and under the same limitation with respect to their arrival and residence in India, as are prescribed in the G. O. above cited.

MADRAS,—DECEMBER 4, 1810.

A few further particulars, communicated in private correspondence, have transpired relative to the state of our affairs at Bourbon, and at the Isle de la passe. By these, it would appear, that the Ipheginia frigate, and the force at the Isle de la passe surrendered by capitulation. The terms were agreed upon by Capt. Lambert of the Ipheginia and Capt. Todd of H. M. 33d Regiment Commanding the Troops on the Island. Neither the crews of the Ships, nor the Troops were to be Prisoners of war but to be sent as speedily as possible either to India or to England. On no other terms would our brave countrymen surrender.

We are further gratified to learn that when the Betsey left Bourbon, Thirty sail of Ships were in sight. These were supposed to be the Squadron of Frigates which, by former advices, we learnt was to sail under Sir Richard Keates, but which by accounts received by the Africaine it is supposed is commanded by Sir Home Popham, and some transports from the Cape with Troops. The arrival of these Ships must give such a decided naval superiority to our force that no apprehension need now to be felt of much further mischief being done by the French Naval Force in that quarter. A letter from an officer of rank at Bourbon states that the resources of the Isle of France had been clearly ascertained and that its fall was considered as inevitable as soon as a reinforcement of Troops should arrive. As the arrival of the 30 vessels above-mentioned would probably furnish a very large additional force, fully equal to the conquest of the Island, we shall not be surprised to learn that the report is true which has been very prevalent in Madras for the last 8 or 9 days, of the Isle of France having been taken by a force from England, in conjunction with the Troops at Bourbon.

His Majesty's frigate Ceylon maintained the action with the French frigate Venus, and Victor Corvette for near five hours, and until both Ships were dismasted. The Ceylon had not answered her helm for an hour before she struck, and during this time she sustained a raking fire from the Corvette, which, being unable to return, induced her to strike to save the effusion of blood which must have been the consequence of a further resistance.—The Ceylon carries only 36 guns, 18 pounders, the Venus mounts 52 guns and all of a larger Calibre than her antagonist.

When the Betsey sailed, General Abercrombie and Staff, and Major Caldwell were landed and in health.

Captain Hewett has been appointed Chief Secretary to Government at Bourbon, during the absence of Major Barry.

We are sorry to learn that the Country Ship Venus, having on board Stores from Madras for Bourbon, was taken by the French frigates during their temporary blockade of that Island.

Private letters say that a wide field is open for commercial speculation. "Eatables and drinkables" as they are emphatically called are much wanted; and "almost every article necessary to the convenience and wants of the Soldier would be most acceptable and meet with a good Market."

SAINT ANDREWS DAY.

On Friday evening last, the Worshipful Master, Officers and Brethren of Saint Andrews Lodge No. 6, gave a splendid Ball and Supper to their friends in commemoration of their Tutelar Saint, at the Old Free Masons Lodge.—The party was most numerously and respectably attended and the greatest harmony and good humour prevailed.

At 12 o'clock the Company sat down to a most excellent Supper, during which the following loyal, Masonic and patriotic toasts were given:—

1.—King and the Craft.
2.—Queen and Royal Family.
3.—Prince of Wales Grand Master of Masons.
4.—British Navy.
5.—British Army.
6.—All Grand Masters round the Globe.
7.—A speedy relief to all distressed Brethren round the Globe.
8.—The Worshipful Master Officers and Members of Lodge No. 1, Perfect Unanimity.
9.—Success to the Planner of the Expedition, Admiral Drury, General Abercromby, and their brave Companions in Arms.
10.—Ladies of the Settlement.
11.—La[n]d of Cakes.
12.—U[nion], May the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock for ever e[nt]wine.

Immediately after Supper the sprightly dance was renewed and continued without intermission till gun fire next morning.

Two transparencies of *St. John & St. Andrew* placed at a small distance in front of the house had a very pleasant effect, and upon the whole every thing was conducted with the greatest liberality and decorum and impressed the minds of their numerous visitors with the most favourable sentiments of that most ancient and respectable society.

The Fleet of Victuallers from the Port had arrived in safety at Bourbon.

Passenger.—Captain Fraser, of this Establishment, late Aid-de-Camp to the Honorable the Governor.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Ravenshaw, who went to Bourbon for his health, was quite recovered.

[I]MPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS,
THURSDAY, JUNE 21.

Prec[ise]ly at 3 o'clock, the Speaker, attended by several Members of the House of Commons, appeared at the bar of the House of Lords when His Majesty's Commission was read, notifying the Royal Assent to several Bills, public and private.

The Commissioners were the Archishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Marquis Wellesley, the Earls of Westmoreland and Aylesford.

The Bills having received the Royal assent, the Lord Chancellor delivered the following Speech to Parliament, in the name of his Majesty:

"*MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,*

"His Majesty has ordered us to acquaint you that the public business being concluded, he has thought it proper to adjourn the present Session of Parliament.

"His Majesty orders us to express the satisfaction he has derived, from the reduction of the island of Guadaloupe, by his Majesty's arms, an event, which for the first time in the history of the Wars of Great Britain, has torn from France all her possessions, in that quarter of the world; and which with the capture, which followed, of the only American colonies that remained with the Dutch, has deprived the Enemies of his Majesty of all the ports in those seas; and, thereby, of the means of injuring his interests, or the Commerce of his subjects.

"*GENTLEMEN of the HOUSE of COMMONS.*

"We have his Majesty's commands to thank you, for the great and liberal supplies which you have granted for the services of the present year.

"His Majesty deeply regrets the continued necessity of the demands, which the public service requires; but we are authorized to inform you, that he has the satisfaction to observe that the resources of the country are in a state of great prosperity, by an increasing revenue in almost every branch of it; and by a commerce which extends itself in every direction, with an increase of vigour proportioned to the vain attempts of the enemy to destroy it, & which at the same time has enabled you to provide for the expences of the year without the addition of any new duties in Great Britain; and that while the duties necessarily created in Ireland have been levied on articles not at all interfering with the increasing prosperity of that Country, you have thought fit, considering the situation of the finances, to diminish part of the taxes levied upon that part of the United Kingdom.

"His Majesty commands us to thank you for the provision made for the establishment of His Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLMEN,

"His Majesty has directed us to acquaint, you, that Portugal, through the powerful assistance of his Majesty's arms; resists the opression of the enemy, and acts with vigour and energy in making all the necessary preparations to repel (with the assistance of his Majesty's forces) every new attack on the part of the enemy; and that in Spain, notwithstanding the reverses that have been there experienced, they continue to display an unconquerable resistance against France: His Majesty also directs us to inform you of his firm and constant conviction that not only the honor of his throne, but the highest interests of his States, require the most courageous and persevering assistance to co-operate in the great efforts of these loyal nations.

"His Majesty commands us to entreat of you, on your return to your respective counties, to do all that is in your power, to encourage that spirit of obedience to the laws, and that unanimity among all classes of his subjects, which alone can give the greatest effect to the paternal cares of his Majesty, for the welfare and happiness of his people. He has a full reliance on the affection of his subjects by whose loyalty & attachment he has been upheld during the long and eventful period that it has pleased Divine Providence to place the interests of these kingdoms in his hands. His Majesty feels that the preservation of domestic peace and tranquillity, under the protection of the laws, is one of the most weighty duties that he owes to his people.

"Finally we have it in command to assure you, that his Majesty will not be wanting in the discharge of his duty; and he relies with confidence on the continued support of his subjects, to enable him successfully to resist the designs of his enemies; and to transmit, unimpaired to posterity, the blessings of the British Constitution."

The commission for the prorogation of parliament was then read; after which the Lord Chancellor said;

"*MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,*

"In virtue of his Majesty's Commission, under the great Seal, directed to us and other Lords, we Prorogue the Parliament in the name of his Majesty, till Thursday the 21st of August next; and Parliament is prorogued accordingly."

ST. DENIS, SEPTEMBER 16, 1810.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

THE Flag to be hoisted half mast, in honor of the memory of Captain Corbett, commanding His Majesty's Frigate L'Africaine, who fell so nobly in action with two French frigates, on Thursday last, the 13th of this month. His Majesty by this misfortune, has lost one of those brave Officers, who hold a just claim to the highest consideration. He deserves our deep regret.

SEPTEMBER 17.

Captain Hewett, Military Secretary of Government, will succeed in the mean time to Major Barry, in the appointment of Chief Secretary to the Government, and to the duties of that office.

Major Barry having particularly recommended Mr. Kelso, he is in consequence appointed to perform the duties in the Civil commercial and Marine Departments in the Office of the Chief Secretary. He is charged with the Journal of Registers and the management of the detail of the said duties, until the return of Major Barry, under the direction of Captain Hewett.

Lieutenant Evans will discharge the duties of Sub-Treasuser.

Capt. Rochead is appointed Inspector of Cazernes, in the room of Capt. Elliott, deceased. The Governor sincerely deplores the loss of this officer, whose ardour, or rather, whose excess of zeal for the honour and interests of his country, led him to volunteer his services on board his Majesty's frigate the Africaine, in sight of the enemy; and during the unequal fight of that frigate against two French frigates, he received a mortal wound while encouraging the sailors and soldiers, who were upon deck.

The Governor cannot omit this occasion to congratulate all the British Forces, in this division and in the other districts of the Island in general, on the safety of Major Barry, a distinguished and [va]luable officer, who excited by the same a[rdou]r, [em]barked on his Majesty's frigate the [Afri]caine, and was one of the only three pers[ons] who remained on deck, at the close of th[e] action without being wounded.

The Governor hopes that circumstances will soon allow of Major Barry's resuming the duties which hitherto he has so honourably discharged.

We are happy to learn that Commodore Rowley expected to have the Africaine, Ceylon, and Venus, refitted and completely ready for service by the 1st of October. With this force, the Commodore would probably resume the blockade of the Mauritius.

General De Caen had sent a Cartel to St. Paul's with British Prisoners, she brought all the men disabled, wounded, and unfit for service, who belong to the Serius, Neriede, Ma-

gicienne and Iphigenia. Not one man fit for service was sent to Bourbon, by this Cartel.

The enemy's naval force at the Mauritius, consisted of the Iphigenia, Bellone, Minerva and the Astrea frigates, with the Victor corvette.

The Africaine sailed from England on the 1st of July.

A Colonial Regt. has been raised at Bourbon, agreeably to the instructions of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council. The Corps has been officered from his Majesty's Regiments, Lieut. Colonel S. Keating, from His Majesty's 56th Regiment is appointed Lieut. Colonel Commandant.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On Thursday the 29th November, the Lady of Aviet Seth, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 13th ult. the Lady of Major General Warde of a Son.

DEATH.—At Cochin, on the 9th instant, after a long and painful illness. Lieutenant Edmund Goodbehere, of the 2d Bat. 18th Regt. N. I. in the 27th year of his age, deeply regretted by his brother officers to whom he was endeared by every tie of friendship and esteem.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.—On the 9th ult. the Lady of Leith Alexander Davidson, Esq. of a Son.

On the 13th ult. the Lady of A. Pereira, Esq. of a Son.

On the 14th ult. Mrs. Alexander Rebello, of a fine promising Boy.

At Barrackpore, on the 1st curt. the Lady of Captain Stephen Nation, 8th Native Infantry, of a Son.

DEATHS.—Richard Alexander, Esq. aged 20 years.

At Ghazeepore on the 4th ult. Captain James Robertson, of Engineers.

On the 4th ult in Fort William, Mrs. Isabella Graham, aged 19 years and 10 months.

At Purneah on the 21st October, Mr. Phillip Kelly an Assistant to Mr. Clark's Indigo Factories.

CALCUTTA TELEGRAPH,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1810.

In our paper of the last week we laid before our Readers, a translation which was handed to us of the Hindoo Prophecy lately promulgated by a Brahman at Benares. A Correspondent has very obligingly pointed out several errors which existed in that Translation, and favoured us with the following accurate particulars relating to this singular prediction, the publication of which we trust, will not prove unacceptable.

TRANSLATION OF THE HINDOO PROPHECY.

The most express intelligence of an Invisible Speaker from the abode of understanding, is thus published. That the following prediction inscribed by the Secretary of Heaven on a Golden Tablet, descended into the custody of a *Brahman*, a *Brahmachri* (1) versed in the mysteries of the godhead, an inhabitant of *Benares*, in the year 1867 *Sambat* (2) for the information and preservation of mankind. That on the 20th of the month *Magha* (3) in the year 1868 *Sambat*; when the Moon is in *Rewati* (4) when the *Yoga* will be Ayushman (5) and *Min Lagan* (6) when six *Gharis* of the day have eclipsed in the *Gali yoga* the qualities of the *Satya yuga* will obtain (7) and this happy state will continue for 12,000 years. The natural life of man will be 150 years, and all mankind will remain in perfect health and happiness. The influence of three *Nacshatras* will extend over the twelve month (8) If that same year an *Avatar* celebrated in the *Vedas* will be produced in the house of *Chandravansi* (9). To this *Vedas* and *Puranas* bear testimony. In that same year, one day there will be an earthquake which will last one *Pahr*, or eight *Gharis* (10) during which the Heavens will be agitated. Whoever shall fix his mind on the Supreme Being will then remain in safety; but whoever disbelieve this revelation will then perish in the general convulsion. Whoever shall publish to all mankind this glorious news, great will be his reward.

(1). One of the four *ashramas* or modes of life adopted by *Hindoos*: he devotes his life to religious exercises, austerity and celibacy.

(2). The æra of Viaramadittya. The year described is the present one and will expire in March next, when the Sun enters Aries.

(3). Corresponding to December 1811, and January 1812.

(4). The 28th and last of the *Nacshatras* or Lunar mansions of the *Hindus*. Its principal star is Piscium. See At Res. Vol. IX p. 346.

(5). The third *yoga*. The yoga is nothing else than a mode of indicting the sum of the Longitudes of the Sun and Moon. For a full account of it and the mode whereby it is calculated see As. Res. Vol. IX. p. 365.

(6). That is when the Moon is rising in *Pisces*.

(7). The Satya yuga is the golden and the Cali-yuga the iron age of the Hindus.

(8). The meaning of this passage is obscure. Probably three of the lunar mansions have a more benign influence than any of the others, and th influence is to be uninterrupted.

(9). Lunar Race.

(10). Three hours 12 minutes.

ASIATIC MIRROR,

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14, 1810.

The John Shore Pilot Schooner, having on board the Dispatches for the Honorable Company's ship Tigris, left Calcutta last Friday Morning, for Saugor Roads, where she arrived on the evening of the following day. The packets were put on board the Tigris, on Sunday; and on the same day she sailed from Saugor;—it was expected that she would quit her Pilot in the course of Monday.

His Majesty's ship Diomede, which parted from the Diana at Sea, is understood to have gone over to the West Coast of Sumatra, in pursuance of the orders, under which she sailed from Madras.

The Indus, Captain Weltden, one of the ships of the fleet from Madras, arrived at Kedgeree on Sunday last.

The extra ship Ann, also arrived at Kedgeree on Sunday. She sailed from Madras on the 26th ultimo.

The Juliana is the only ship of the fleet, which left Madras on the 20th ultimo, that has not yet come in. She separated from the Indus, on the 6th curt. in blowing weather,—her arrival may be hourly expected.

Since the date of our last regular number, we have been favoured with a series of American Newspapers, brought by the Ann Williams, which sailed from New York on the 6th July. —These papers extend to the 4th of July. They contain no accounts from England of later date than the 24th of May:—their advices from the continent, reach to some days beyond those lately received by the Eclipse, but they afford no intelligence of any public interest. Their latest accounts from Spain and Portugal, come down to the middle of May. At that time no movements of consequence had occurred in any part of the Peninsula: Lord Wellington occupied the same position, as stated in our latest accounts, received by way of England. Cadiz still held out. It's garrison was strong, both in efficiency and in number, and the troops were in high spirits. The enemy seemed rather to have slackened in activity, since the fall of the Fort of Matagorda.

It does not appear, from the accounts published in the latest American papers, that the example of the Caraccas, in declaring their independence, had been followed by the neighbouring Provinces; and indeed the whole of the Caraccas had not acceded to the revolutionary measure; two of the Departments of the Province, refused to send Deputies to the newly formed Junta, whose authority they would not acknowledge. The Governments of Mexico, and the neighbouring Audiencias, continued staunch to their former principles; and manifested no inclination to erect the standard of independence. Nor had any of the Spanish Islands in the Carribean Sea, shewn the slightest indication of approaching change in their Government.

Theodore Count Pahlen, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor of all the Russias to the United States, arrived at Washinton on the 25th June, and on the following day, his Excellency was presented to the President at Congress.

Count Pahlen was accompanied by Mr. Poletica, as Counsellor of Legation, Mr. Ivanoff, as Secretary, and Count Nicolas Pahlen attached to the Legation.

Accounts up to the end of May from Palermo, and other Mediterranean Ports had reached America, previously to the departure of the Ann Williams; but these gave no news. Sicily remained perfectly tranquil, and no appearance of attack from the neighbouring enemy.

Admiral Cotton, the successor of Lord Collingwood in the Mediterranean, passed the Straits of Gibraltar, in the beginning of June.

By the latest accounts received in America from Spain, there were then upwards of three hundred sail of British and American vessels at Cadiz. By the following list of arrivals and imports at Cadiz, from Spanish America and their West India Islands, during last year, an idea may be formed of the immense riches of Spanish America, and the valuable commerce, that has been carried on in the City of Cadiz, notwithstanding the calamitous circumstances under which Spain has been struggling, and against which she still continues to resist.

"From Laguira, 39 vessels—Buenos Ayres, 29—" Cumana, 6—Aavanna, 71—Vera Cruz, 43—Porto " Cavello, 9—Carthagena, 7—Santa Martha, 1—Porto " Rico, 9—Lima, 6—Oronoke, 1—Santiaga de Cuba, " 2—Guayana, 1—Maricaibo, 6—Matanzes, 4—Guatimala, 2.—Making in all, 230."

The Americans in imitation of England, in Jubilee, on the completion of the 50th Anniversary of the Reign of George III, celebrated the 35th Anniversary of their Independence, on the 4th July last, with unusual demonstrations of joy and festivity. All patriotic Americans appeared on that day, dressed in apparel, made of the domestic manufactures of the United States.

An account had found its way into the American Papers of the beginning of July of a dangerous insurrection among the Slaves of Virginia, in which the Insurgents were stated to have massacred a number of families. We are able on the authority of private accounts, and from a paragraph in a New York paper to contradict the whole of this statement, which is ascertained to have been a fabrication distitute of all truth.

Late accounts received in America from Quito transmitted by way of Buenos Ayres, represent the Government of Quito to be greatly agitated & that serious insurrections prevailed throughout the Province.

The American papers mention the appointment of Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane to the Government of Martinique.

The report of the surrender of Bornholm, an Island in the Baltic, to Sir James Saumarez, copied from the English papers of May, into the late American prints, is premature. The account has been contradicted by the latter advices received direct from Europe, by the Eclipse.

The Phœnix frigate, Captain Bowen, is preparing for sea: She is destined in the first instance for the Island of Banda.

The only arrival mentioned in the Kedgeree Report received yesterday afternoon, is that of the ship Industry, Capt. Ross, from Bussorah the 5th of August.

The Hon'ble Company's ship Astell is still in Dock at Kidderpore, repairing the damages sustained in her nobly-fought action with the French frigates. Her repairs will be completed in a few days; and she will haul out of Dock thoroughly refitted, in the approaching Springs. The Astell is intended to form a part of the first homeward-bound fleet of the Season, proposed for dispatch about the 20th of January. Her list of Passengers is already completed. All her accommodations we understand, have been for some time past engaged.

The preparations of the Sovereign, for her approaching homeward voyage, are in considerable forwardness. She will leave her moorings off Calcutta, in the course of the ensuing Springs, and move to Saugor Roads, from whence she will be dispatched as a single ship, about the 10th or 12th of next month.

Major General Palmer arrived at the presidency on Monday last, from Berhampore. The usual Salute was fired from the Fort, upon the General's arrival.

Sir William Kier and Colonel Eden, who came round from Madras, with the Mornington Cruizer, landed in Calcutta on Wednesday last.

"COMILLAH, *November* 1810

"We were, last Wednesday (the 31st ultimo.). visited by a party of most alarming " intruders, a vast swarm of large Locusts, " which descended here, in a black cloud, " that almost darkened the rays of the sun, " and, after demolishing some rice fields and " doing much mischief among the trees, (particularly the mangoe.) fortunately left us on " the following day. They proceeded from " hence towards the hills which extended along the frontier of this district.—It would " be difficult to give any idea of their number. " They appeared a solid and vast column, " several miles in extent; and our clear atmosphere became gloomy at their approach. " The Natives were greatly alarmed on the " occasion; and the more so as, these insects " had not been seen before in this part of the " country within the memory of man.—They " came from the North-west; and are probably the same swarm, which appeared near " the Presidency some time ago."

CALCUTTA MORNING POST.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1810.

If the accounts received by the late arrival from the United American States, are to be believed, the spirit of independence, which had shewn itself in the Spanish province of Carracas, had met with so little encouragement from the other colonists, that its progress had scarcely extended beyond that department.

Throughout the province of Mexico, and the islands, the same attachment towards the unfortunate Ferdinand, continued to prevail. On the 25th of April, upwards of an hundred thousand of the inhabitants assembled in the great square of Mexico, where several proclamations, issued by the emissaries of Bonaparte, but which had fallen into the hands of the government, were publicly committed to the flames. The portrait of Ferdinand was displayed in the grand square, and appears to have operated like a powerful charm on the numerous beholders, who rent the air with the cry of destruction to the Bonapartes, and long live Ferdinand the 7th. The deputation from the new government of the Carracas, to the United States, is said to have failed in its object; Congress having declined to acknowledge the deputies, not being duly accredited.

In consequence of the establishment of a free trade to the ports of Hispaniola, a brisk commerce had been opened, the flags of all friendly states being admitted, without distinction.

The Honorable Company's Extra ship Tigris Captain Macdougal, cleared the pilot on Monday last, and stood out to sea with a favorable breeze from the north west.

The private ship Ann, Captain Clark, has been ready for sea, for the last ten days, and it is expected will be dispatched from Saugor in all the current month.

The following passengers proceed to Europe on the Sovereign, Captain Campbell:—H. St. G. Tucker, Esq.—Grœme Mercer, Esq.—Thomas Hayes, Esq.—Major Rankin,—Lieut. Maxtone,—Mr. J. Nicholson,—Master John Woollaston.

The brig Industry, Capt. Ross, arrived in the river on Monday last, having sailed from Bussorah the 25th of August, and subsequently from Bombay the 28th September.

The artillery corps march from Fort William this morning, to Dum Dum, to commence their annual field exercise.

We understand, Major Henry Imlach, Deputy Auditor General, has been appointed Deputy Governor to the Military Orphan Society, vice the Reverend J. Ward, resigned.

On Wednesday, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, the settlement was visited by an innumerable flight of locusts;—in all probability, the same whose ravages in different parts of Bengal have already been so circumstantially related. When first observed, their course appeared to be directed from the west, towards the north east, in which direction they passed over the settlement, affording the kites, crows and adjutants, a most plentiful regale; such, however, was the immensity of their numbers, that the attacks of the feathered tribe caused no apparent diminution, the atmosphere being literally darkened. We have seen several of these insects, whose length considerably exceeded three inches.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT,

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1810.

This day the Advocate General moved the Court for a rule to shew cause, why a criminal information should not be filed against Mr. Mathew Law, Mr. Anthony Blagrave, and Bissonant Sein, for a conspiracy, to defraud the Honorable Company. Their Lordships having considered the application, were unanimous in refusing to grant the rule.

ARRIVALS.

November 12.—H. C.'s ship Indus, Capt. Weltden, from Madras the 22d October.

Ditto.—Ann, Captain Cameron, from ditto the 25th ditto.

Ditto.—Country brig Alexander, Capt. Forbes, from Rangoon the 25th September.

DEPARTURES.

November 11.—H. C.'s ship Tigris, Capt. Macdougal, bound to England.

Ditto.—Country ship Mornington, Capt. Dunlop, bound to China.

Ditto 13.—Ship Mentor. Captain Higgins, bound to Amboyna.

Ditto.—Harriett, ditto ditto.

Ditto.—Arab ship Nadir Shaw, Captain Court, ditto ditto.

Ditto.—Haman Shaw, bound to Chana.

BOMBAY COURIER,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1810.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

The Public are hereby apprized that, after several intermediate notices to Mr. Briscoe, the Superintendant of Police, as to that Gentleman's closing those Commercial concerns, into which he had entered, previously to his appointment to that Office, by the Honorable the Court of Directors; the end of the present month has, on the 30th ultimo, been peremptorily fixed on by, and announced to him from, Government; as the date, from which they must finally terminate, as per the following notice.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 16th Nov. 1810.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

To CHARLES JOSEPH BRISCOE, Esq.

SIR,

The Honorable the Governor in Council, adverting to the communications made to you, under dates the 14th March, 17th August, and 9th September 1808: finds, that you are herein repeatedly required, to put a period to your Commercial transactions; the last requisition to you specifically announcing, that you should fix upon a reasonable period for effecting it; to which, as you do not appear to have hitherto made any reply, I am instructed to signify to you, without further delay, that, considering the length of time you have had to adjust your concerns in trade, Government must now give you the option, either of relinquishing your Office of Superintendant of Police, or of finally giving up and abandoning all Commercial concerns whatsoever, from the end of November ensuing; the more especially as, in addition to the objections already signified to you, of the two characters of Merchant and Superintendant of Police, appearing inconsistent with each other, with a view to the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors; they now seem, to be so, no less, with a view to the provisions of the Legislature; for by the 33d of George the III. Chapter 52d, Section " 137th, it is enacted, that it shall not be lawful for " any Governor General or any Member of Council of " the said Presidencies in India to be concerned in any " Trade, or traffic whatever, except on account of the " said Company, nor, for any Collector, Supravisor, " or *other person employed, or concerned in the collection of the Revenues, or the administration of Justice* " in the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, or " either of them, or their Agents or Servants; or any " person or persons in trust for them, or any of them, " to carry on, or be concerned in, or to have any dealings or transactions, by way of traffick or Trade at " any place within any of the Provinces in India, or " other parts: or to buy any Goods, and to sell the " same again, or any part thereof, at the place where " he or they bought the same again, or at any other " place within the same province, or any other such " Province or Country respectively, except on account " of the said Company;"—which prohibitory provisions, although intended in part, for the Bengal Provinces only; appear, by the Index to the "Collection of Statutes relative to the East India Company," recently sent out, for the information and guidance of this Government, by the Honourable the Court of Directors, to be understood, as extended to, and operative in their letter and spirit, to the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay; in which case, it must be at least very doubtful, how far you can legally act, as Superin-

tendent of Police, or as a sworn general, or retationary Magistrate, whilst engaged in Commercial pursuits.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) R. T. GOODWIN,
Secretary to Government.

On Monday at a special Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal delivery, Ragonath Chimah Sinoy, Luckmichund Avichuldas, Bugwhan Avichuldas, and Dadajee Gunpurjee, all native servants, in the Treasury, were convicted on the clearest evidence of a conspiracy to murder George Cuming Osborne, Esq. the present Sub-Treasurer, and sentence passed on the three first for five years imprisonment; during which peri... ... ... to be annually exposed in the Pillory, twice publicly whipped through the Bazar, and each to pay a fine of Ten Thousand Rupees; and to be further imprisoned till the said fine is paid. Judgment on Dadajee Gunpurjee deferred till after a subsequent trial.

On Thursday last Narron Arzoonjee a Clerk and Cash-keeper in the Police Office was found guilty of conspiring to prevent the trial and conviction of the parties engaged in the above mentioned conspiracy.

BOMBAY GAZETTE,

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 1810.

The only intelligence brought by the Ternate, is the suppression of the Rebellion at Bagdad, and the flight and murder of the Pacha who resisted the authority of the Porte.

From Europe there is no news of any consequence.

It appears by advices received in Persia that the Persian Ambassador in England, instead of preparing for his return to his own Country had set out on a visit to our principal manufacturing *Towns*.

We are extremely sorry to find that the Confluent Small Pox was brought on board the Ternate by a native servane at Bussorah, and that Lieutenant George Middleton of the Marine fell a victim to that dreadful disease.

November 14th.—Arrived H. C. Schooner Shylph Lieut. H. Hardey from Bancoote.

Do. 15th.—Do. Portuguese Ship Ulysses Capt. Joaruin Ferrera, from Mosambeque.

Do. 19th.—Do. Ship Ternate Capt. Thomas Smee from Bussorah.

ARRIVAL AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Monday 19th.—General Malcolm and Suite, from Bussorah, landed under the appropriate Salute due to his rank.

HOUSE OF PEERS,—TUESDAY, MAY 15.

AMERICA.

Mr. Whitbread added, that being on his legs, and seeing in his place the Right Hon Gentleman late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, he would say a few words with respect to the papers that had been laid on the table of the House relative to the transactions between this Country and America. The Right Hon. Gentleman had charged Mr. Erskine with having acted not only not in conformity to his instructions, but in direct contradiction to them—he had charged him with having departed widely, not from the spirit merely, but from the letter of those instructions. The Right Hon. Gentleman had said, that the question between them was, whether he (Mr Canning) had in the face of all Europe told a direct falsehood? For his part, he was not aware that any foundation existed for assuming that to be the question. He was not aware—

The Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke to order. If the Hon. Gentleman had no motion to submit to the House such observations as those which he was making were calculated only to produce an irre[gu]lar di[scussion].

Mr. Whitbread allow[ed] ... that if the House stood on their precise forms, he would be precluded from making any further observations; but he threw himself on their indulgence, to which he conceived himself to be the more entitled, as his object was to shew why he was desirous, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, that no motion should be made on the subject to which he had called their attention. He presumed that the House would grant to the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning) a similar liberty in reply. What he would say, if he were permitted to do so, was, that on attentively reading the papers to which he had alluded, he did think that Mr. [Ers]kine h[ad not] complied with the letter of his [inst]ructions, and he also thought that any individual by whom those papers alone were [re]ad would be justified in entertaining the opinion that Mr. Erskine had not acted up [to] the spirit of his instructions. But the justification of Mr. Erskine on this latter part of the subject, and his complete vindication upon it, were to be found in the letter now before the world, by which it appeared, that he had acted up to the spirit of his instructions; which were not drawn with a view to the spirit existing in America, and to one of the most important laws enacted in that country.—Had the Right Hon. Gentleman continued in office, and h[ad] the relative situation of this country and America remained precisely the same, he might have thought it desirable to submit to the House a motion on the subject; but as he understood that an intercourse was carrying on between the two countries, he should be exceedingly sorry to make any motion which might be inexpedient, as interfering with that intercourse, and which, as a justification of Mr. Erskine, was wholly unnecessary.

Mr. CANNING appealed to the justice of the House, on the extraordinary situation in which he had been placed by the conduct of the Hon. Gentleman On the last day before the holidays, the Hon. Gentleman (having before in no obscure terms hinted at the same thing), declared that he (Mr. C.) had asserted that which was not true, when he had stated that Mr. Erskine had acted contrary to his instructions. After such a declaration he thought he was entitled in fairness to expect either that the Hon. Gentleman should support his declaration by arguments in a manly manner, or that if convinced of its fallacy, he should come forward and disavow it. In stating it to have been represented that his (Mr. Canning's) assertions were not true, he had never meant to say that expression was applied to him personally or in a way that affected him as a gentleman, but only in his official capacity, most importantly as affecting the interests and character of the country, and also in another view (which he should be one of the last to disregard,) as traducing the character of another individual. That individual he had neither traduced nor misrepresented. He had affirmed, and with the documents on the table he would re-affirm, that Mr. Erskine had acted in direct contradiction to his instructions, and had deviated both from their letter and from their spirit. Mr Erskine had not only done that which he was directed not to do, but from that which he had been directed to do, he had abstained. This he was ready to establish by argument, whenever Mr. E.'s friends or his own accusers would give him an opportunity of doing so. If the Hon. Gentlemen opposite were not more satisfied with the documents than his speech that night shewed him to be, he would tell him that he would accept of no compromise. Labouring as he had done under circumstances of peculiar provocation, he had carefully avoided using a single word of unkindness or disrespect towards the individual who was the subject of the present observations. His business with Mr. Erskine was merely with a Gentleman acting under him in his official capacity. So far was he from permitting any political differences to induce him to advise the recall of Mr. Erskine, or the substitution of another Minister in America, that he appealed to Mr. Erskine himself, whether those who felt most warmly for his interest and honour could have treated him with more kindness and indulgence? But whether Mr. Erskine, to whom he was a stranger, or the dearest friend that he had on earth, were involved in a question connected with the public interest, he never could allow any private consideration to interfere with his public duty. He had never witheld his official disapprobation from those whom he most loved, if they appeared to him deservedly to incur it; nor had he ever gone out of his way to express that disapprobation, because the individual on whom it fell was of political opinions different from his own. He was confident that on that ground his character and conduct while in office would bear the strictest examination. When, so many months after the return of Mr. Erskine, during the whole of which time the grossest misrepresentations had been circulated, and when the documents, by which the whole affair was elucidated, lay on the table, was it just that he (Mr Canning) should be left without either? On the one hand, the discussion would enable him himself to prove the fallacy of the accusation preferred against him, or on the other hand, [a] frank avowal of that fallacy by his accusers. He returned the Honourable Gentleman no [th]anks for the little mixture of candour in h[is] observations. The fact was that the Honourable Gentleman could not, dare not, maintain his original position. He was ready to meet him on the subject whenever he chose. That was the sort of reception which he gave to the overture of the Hon. Gentleman to pass the matter by without debate. If the Honourable Gentleman should change his mind, he reapeted that he was ready to meet his arguments whenever he might chuse to advance them; or the arguments of any other friend of the Hon. Gentleman in question, respecting whom he trusted that no disrespectful expression had escaped him, although he felt it his duty to advise his Majesty to recall a Minister who disobeyed his instructions. He should have given his Majesty the same advice, had that Minister been connected with him by [the] closest ties of friendship or consanguinity. He begged pardon of the House for having presumed so long upon their indulgence, but trusted they would recollect that the charge which had been preferred against him was of a most serious nature. He had been accused not of official misconduct merely, but of conduct which, if it could be established, would prove him wholly unworthy of that office, the functions of which it would in that case appear he had grossly misused. Whether the Honorable Gentleman brought forward the question or left it where it was, he trusted that he should stand equally justified in the opinion of the House [an]d the country.

Mr. [W]hitbread declared that he had offered no com[p]romise to the Right Hon. Gentleman. His tha[nk]s he did not expect, and he was surprised at his allow[in]g that he (Mr. W.) had mixed even a little [ca]ndour in his observations. He should not bri[ng] forward any motion on the subject, becau[se] he did not think that Mr. Erskine required a[ny] more to be said in his vindication. If the Right Hon. Gentleman, feeling that his own conduct required further defence, and regardless of the existing circumstances, between the two countries, was disposed to submit to the House any other proposition, he should always be ready to meet it.

Mr. Morris beggid to say a few words, although he was aware that a regard to the forms of the House would render it impossible for him to go into the subject as he wished. He expressed his surprise that the Right Honorable Gentleman treated the question as having at any time assumed the aspect of a personal difference between that Right Hon. Gentleman and Mr. Erskine. He had never so understood it. He certainly did consider that the Right Hon. Gentleman ought to have laid on the table all the documents upon this subject, or that—

Mr. Canning spoke to order. There was a regular charge preferred againgst him of official misconduct in a discussion studiously divested of the forms of debate. He had never treated the question as one of a personal nature between Mr. Erskine and himself, but—

The Speaker here interposed, and prevented any further conversation. He expressed his hope that what had occurred would induce the House in future not to entertain any discussion without a distinct question before them, and would convince them of the practical wisdom of their own rules upon that subject.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE LORDS' COMMITTEE OF SECRECY.

ORDER OF COUNCIL 26TH FEBRUARY, 1797; RELATING TO THE BANK.

It appears by the evidence, that the circulation of this kingdom, by which its immense commerce is carried on, consists principally, in the metropolis and its neighbourhood, either of the notes of the Bank of England, or of coin chiefly made of gold.

Inland bills of exchange are thought by many to be a part of the circulation of the kingdom. They are strictly so; in the same sense as the two sorts of paper before mentioned. They are rather transfers of debts, from the drawers to the persons on whom the bills are drawn. They are generally made payable at distant periods; and as they are not payable at all times, on demand, they cannot, like the former, answer all the purposes of cash.

In the metropolis, the quantity of paper much exceeds the quantity of coin in circulation. The Committee have no sufficient means before them to judge of the proportion of cash and paper, in the metropolis, except as any inference can be drawn from the quantity of cash paid at the Bank, compared with the amount of the notes issued by that corporate body, as stated in the evidence of Mr. Newland, principal Cashier of the Bank, and particularly from the proportion of cash paid quarterly at the Bank, in discharge of the dividends of the public stocks, a part of which only is received by bankers, the remainder by persons of every description.

But, in the country, and particularly in those parts of it where no considerable manufactures are established, and no great commercial enterprize is carried on, there is reason to conclude, that the quantity of paper exceeds, in a less proportion, the coin in circulation, than in the metropolis. It must vary according to circumstances of time and place; and the Committee have no information which enables them to form a judgment on this subject. It can hardly, however, be doubted, that there is too little of British coin, particularly of silver, current in the kingdom, from a cause which will be hereafter stated.

It appears that the circulation of paper was carried to its greatest height a short time previous to the beginning of the year 1793.

But, early in that year, a great diminution took place in the circulation of country bank bills, from the sudden failure of many country banks. Mr. Edison states, that previous to this period there were about 280 country banks in England and Wales, and that he does not believe they exceed at present 230; the business of which has by no means increased in proportion to the reduction of the number; and that the issue of the country bank bills has considerably diminished; that the quantity of specie actually kept by the present country bankers, is, at this time, larger than it was before the year 1793, and that they have lessened their balances with the London bankers.

In the beginning of the year 1793, when, from the causes before mentioned, the circulations of this kingdom began to be so much diminished, the present war commenced. A state of war always requires a more ample circulation, even within the kingdom. The public loans, which in all wars are necessary, and in the present war have been particularly great, employ a considerable portion of the circulating capital. The present increased value of money, which is sufficiently proved by the high rate of interest, clearly shews what must be the demand for it; and consequently the scarcity of it. But during the present war, it is worthy of remark, that expensive enterprizes of a private nature have not diminished, as in all former wars, but even augmented. It appears by an account inserted in this report, that the number of Bills of Inclosure which passed in the four years preceding the present war, was 138; and that the number which have passed during the four years of the war was 283. That the number of Bills for Navigations and Canals which passed in the four years preceding the present war, was 30; and that the number which have passed during the four years of the war was 69.—And further, that the sum authorised to be borrowed for the making those canals and navigations was in the first four years 2,377,200l.; and in the last period of four years 7,415,100l.

But the demand of money for public expences abroad more particularly applies to the present subject—the loan made to the Emperor in the year 1795, of 4,600,000*l.*—the subsidies paid to foreign Princes—the money remitted for the pay of British troops, or foreign troops in British pay, while this kingdom had an army on the Continent—and the advances made to the Court of Vienna; together with the money sent to the West Indies and the Cape of Good Hope, for the pay of British troops there; if they did not altogether draw British coin out of the country, in any great amount, must, at least, have prevented that influx of coin or bullion, which, in consequence of a favourable balance of commerce, would have otherwise supplied the circulation of the kingdom. Mr. Boyd, however, in his evidence, states, that, in remitting the Imperial loan, as well as the late advaaces to the Emperor, he never sent any British coin out of the kingdom (which could not indeed legally be done); and that in remitting the said loan, he sent, in foreign coin or bullion, to the amount only of about 1,200,000l. That the remainder of the loan, and the whole of the advances, were remitted in bills of exchange. It is obvious, however, that the drains occasioned by expenditure abroad for the purposes before-mentioned (large as the amount of them may have been) are nothing more than what has happened in all former wars, in which the Government of Great Britain has found it essential for its interests, to maintain armies on the European Continent, or at any great distance from the kingdom.

It appears by an account inserted in this report, that all the remittances made for the services of the war in the West Indies, on the Continent of Europe, in the island of Corsica, and other distant part of the world, amounted, during the last four years, to 33,510,779l. 0s. $7\frac{1}{2}$d.

It appears by another account inserted in this Report, which has distinguished the sums expended on the European Continent, from what were expended in other distant parts of the world, that the total of the money expended on the Continent of Europe, during the said four years, including the Imperial loan, and the advances made to the Emperor, amounted to 14,988,422l. 9s. $8\frac{3}{4}$.

It appears, lastly, by a third account inserted in this Report, that the sums paid for all sorts of military services on the Continent, during the war ending in 1763, amounted to 20,626,994l. 0s. 7d.

To the sums sent, during the present war, to the European Continent, to the West Indies, and the Cape of Good Hope, for military purposes, should be added, the sums drawn for by the commanders of our fleets on service, in every part of the world.

It appears, on the other hand, by the accounts of the value of the imports and exports for the last twenty years, produced by Mr. Irving, Inspector General of Imports and Exports, that the demand for cash to be sent abroad, for the purposes before-mentioned was greatly compensated by a very large balance of commerce in favour of this kingdom, greater than was ever known in any preceding period. The value of the exports of the last year amounted, according to the valuation on which the accounts of the Inspector-General are founded, to 30,424,184l.; which is more than double what it was in any year of the American war, and one-third more than it was on an average during the last peace, previous to the year 1792, and though the value of the imports to this country has, during the same period, greatly increased, the excess of the value of the exports above that of the imports, which constitutes the balance of trade, has augmented even in a greater proportion.

It is particularly observable, that the exports to Germany alone, for the last two years, have amounted to more than 8,000,000l. annually, when in time of peace, they did not amount to more than 1,900,000l. And those exports to Germany exceed in amount, by at least 2,600,000l. the whole that was annually exported, in time of peace, to France, Flanders, Holland and Germany.

Mr. Irving has delivered it as his opinion, that the true balance of our trade amounted, on a medium of the four years preceding January 1796, to upwards of 6,500,000l. per annum, exclusive of the profits arising from our East and West India trade, which he estimates at upwards of 4,000,000l. per annum, and exclusive of the profits derived from our fisheries.

But whatever uncertainty may still remain in forming an estimate of the true balance of our commerce in any particular year, the accounts of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports serve at least to afford a good comparative state of the amount of our commerce in different years; for it is fair to presume, that the defects are not greater in the accounts of one year, than of another.

Great, however, as this balance of commerce may appear, it would have been still greater, in a very considerable degree, but from the unusual scarcity of grain, which made it necessary, both for Government and individuals, to import large quantities of grain for the relief of the inhabitants of this kingdom. In an account delivered by Mr. Claude Scott, an eminent corn factor, it appears, that, for the three years preceding the 5th of January 1797, there were paid to foreign countries, for grain imported into this kingdom, the following sums, viz.

In 1794................	£. 1,986,856
In 1795................	1,535,672
In 1796................	3,926,484
	7,446,012
Add, imported in 1793, as estimated by Mr. Scott, in his evidence before the Committee....	1,500,000
Total	£. 8,946,012

This balance of commerce was also rendered less favourable, by the great sums paid for naval stores during the war, beyond what are usually paid in time of peace. It appears by an account presented by the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy, that the value of naval stores imported on account of his Majesty's Navy, in the four years previous to 1797,

Amounted to £ 7,825,876
And in the four years preceding 1793, amounted only to 2,500,120 Excess.
£.5,325,737

And it appears by an account presented, of the amount of 8 bills drawn on the Commissioners for Victualling, from foreign parts, in the four years ending the 5th of January, 1797, that they amounted to £. 1,368,921

And in the four years ending the 5th of Jan. 1723, to 134,620

1,234,292

Total Excess.... £. 6,560,029

The accounts presented by the officers of the mint, of the quantity of bullion coined in the last four years, shew that the quantity coined at the mint, in 1795, amounted only to 493,416l. and in 1796 to 464,680l. which is not more than a sixth of what was brought to the mint to be coined in the two preceding years, and greatly inferior to what had been coined upon an average of the former years of his Majesty's reign.

It was observed by Henry Thornton, Esq. (and it is indeed self-evident), that in proportion as the commerce of this country increases, a greater capital is necessary for carrying it on; and also, that any given quantity of commerce, in time of war, by the increased expences of freight, insurance, and mercantile charges, requires a greater capital than the same quantity of commerce in time of peace.

These two circumstances must have had considerable influence, in the course of the last three years, upon the circulating cash and paper of the kingdom, especially when it is considered, that from causes already assigned, the circulation of paper was considerably diminished; and Mr. Bosanquet a Bank Director, in assigning the causes of the great pressure on the Bank, for cash, in the year 1788, is of opinion that the drain of cash at that time proceeded from the great extension of commerce which followed the peace, and which occasioned so large an export of the commodities of this country, that the circulation was hardly sufficient to support it.

Government Lottery.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE

SECOND CLASS,

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1810.

No. 3297 a Prize of 300 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 498 1979 Prizes of 150 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 4013 4442 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

880	792	596	124	400	71	96	163
486	119	494	251	710	679	757	751
45	627	782	852	390	999	129	707
1685	1223	1274	1070	1104	1032	1695	1734
1583	1061	1815	1123	1333	1646	1609	1709
1862	1822	1252	1551	2416	2071	2980	2456
2511	2576	2113	2229	2451	2549	2509	3799
3298	3459	3773	3915	3189	3249	450[illegible]	4111
4910	4876	4627	4808	4131	4661	4626	4834
4062	4240	4306	4413	4810	4560	4794	4201
4046	5164	5544	5311	5204	5850	5653	5626
5879	5351	5570	5563	5912	6807	6427	6858
6904	6964	6980	6861	6540	6845	6046	6556
6340	6143	6128	6742	6970	6632	6290	6750
6693	7476	7952	7152	7404	7769	7885	7513
7014	7295	7887	7460	7186	7127	7386	7395
7521	7403	7115	7175.				

J. L. HEEFKE, AGENT.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of Major GEGRGE M. MACGREGOR, deceased, late in the Military Service of the Honourable the East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, (with copy of his Will annexed) having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th and 40th years of his present Majesty, chap. 79, section 21.—All persons having claims on the said Estate are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him, without delay.

Fort St. George, 30th November, 1810.

NOTICE.

DOCTOR BERRY as Executor to the Estate of the late HENRY WISE, Esq. Surgeon on this Establishment, hereby gives Notice to all concerned, that the accounts of the Estate will be finally closed on the 31st December 1810, and the balance remitted to England, by the Fleet, expected to be dispatched in January next, after which period no claims which may be presented against the Estate will be attended to.

MADRAS, 22d *November*, 1810.

Sporting Intelligence.

THE COMMITTEE for the MADRAS RACES, have the pleasure to inform the Public, that the days fixed for running the first, and Second Maidens, are Tuesday the 22d, and Wednesday the 23d days of January 1811.

The Committee will give the earliest information of the days of running, for the public Purses as soon as fixed, together with the Purses and Matches, to be run at the ensuing Races.

MADRAS, *December* 3, 1810.

Madras Tannery.

MR. PETER BOWER,

SUPERINTENDANT

OF THE

MADRAS TANNERY,

HAS THE PLEASURE

TO INFORM

THE GENTLEMEN

AT THE

PRESIDENCY,

AND

AT OUT-STATIONS,

THAT THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

ARE

MANUFACTURED AT THE

TANNERY,

OF THE BEST

WORKMANSHIP,

AND ON THE

SHORTEST NOTICE.

STEEL Sword Scabbards, Buff and Black Belts, made conformably to the Regulations of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, Steel and Brasss Spurs, Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves, of every description, Buck and Doeskin Pantaloons and Breeches, Curricle, Carriage, and Bandy Harnesses, with best Plated and Brass Furniture, Military and plain Bridles, with best Plated and Steel Bitts, Headstalls and Reins, Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, Ladies Shoes, Military Caps, Velvet Jockey Caps, and various other articles.

As the manufactory of these articles is on the most extensive plan, and the Tannery being furnished with Artificers of every description, who are of late greatly improved in their workmanship, Mr. BOWER, is enabled to execute orders with neatness and punctuality.

Supplies of the above articles may at all times be had either at the Warehouse, in Popham's Broadway, or at the Tannery.

An allowance will be made to wholesale dealers.

MADRAS TANNERY, *Nov.* 27, 1810.

MESSIEURS

Dobbin & Sutherland,

HAVE received for Sale on Commission, a few Rolls of remarkable Fine Welsh Flannel, which they are authorised to sell at 1¼ Pagodas per yard.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE PRIZE AGENT.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

AT THE GODOWNS OF

MESSIEURS

Balfour and Baker,

No. 17,

ON THE BEACH,

This-day, TUESDAY, the 4th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

PRECISELY AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

ONE Hundred and twenty Bags of Coffee—one hundred and thirty-four Baskets of Mace,—sixteen Bags of Cloves and Mace Dust.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. to be paid down immediately after the sale, the remainder in three days and the lots cleared, in default of which they will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser, with all advantages forfeited.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

This-day, TUESDAY, the 4th Instant,

AT MESSIEURS

Balfour and Baker's

GODOWN ON THE BEACH,

No. 17,

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE

COFFEE, MACE,

AND

CLOVES,

SEVEN BOXES

OF

NUTMEGS,

UNCLEARED LOTS.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

On THURSDAY next, the 6th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

AN Invoice of Cutlery, consisting of Table and Desert Knives and Forks, with Carvers, and Steels, of different patterns, Razors, Butcher Knives, and Stag Handled Pinners, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On THURSDAY, the 13th Instant,

PRECISELY AT 12 O'CLOCK,

THE HOUSE and GARDEN, situated at Chinadrapettah, known by the name of COLONEL CLOSE'S BUNGALOW.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. to be paid down immediately and the remainder ten days after the sale, in default of which, the Premises will be resold on account and risk of the first purchaser with all advantages forfeited.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

On THURSDAY next, the 6th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE UNDERMENTIONED

RATTAN MATTS,

VIZ.

ONE Matt 34½ by 11¼, one ditto 25 by 10¼ one ditto 24 by 11, one ditto 24½ by 11, one ditto 24 by 10, one ditto 13¾ by 11, one ditto 24 by 11½, one ditto 36 by 6½, one ditto 36 by 6, one ditto 24 by 4½, one ditto 24 by 3¼ feet, also several ends and side Pieces.

SALES BY AUCTIO[N.]

This-day, TUESDAY, the 4th Instant,

Ashton & Meppen,

WILL SELL THE

Household Furniture,

CHINA

AND

GLASS-WARE,

&c. &c.

AS ADVERTISED IN LAST

SATURDAY'S PAPER

On FRIDAY next, the 7th Inst[ant],

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUC[TION],

By Ashton & Meppen,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

FACING THE ESPLANADE,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

THE PROPERTY

OF

PERSONS

DECEASED;

A QUANTITY of Plate, consisting of Tea Pots, Coffee do. Curry Dishes, Table, Desert, and Tea Spoons, &c. &c. A large quantity of Household Furniture, among which are several Tables, and other articles, made of Kyabooka-wood, there are also about 300 Volumes of Valuable Books, Catalogues are publishing and will be delivered as quick as possible.

EUROPE GOODS.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Balfour and Hogg,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On WEDNESDAY next, the 12th December,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

TILL THE WHOLE ARE DISPOSED OFF

AN ASSORTMENT OF

EUROPE GOODS,

CHIEFLY CONSISTING OF

PALE ALE in Casks—Cherry and Raspberry Ratafia in pints—Pruins and Turkey Figs in Bottles—Jams and Jellies—preserved Fruits in Brandy—Comfits in Glass Decanters—Cases of Pickles Assorted—Sallad Oil and Essence of Anchovies in pints—Fish Sauces—French Olives—Mustard in lb. Bottles—White Wine Vinegar in quarts—Salted Salmon and Pickled Herrings in Kegs—Printed Cottons for Gowns—Furniture Chintz—a quantity of Glass-Ware Sadlery—Perfumery and a variety of other articles in the highest order.

Catalogues of which will be published and circulated.

Fresh Long Cloths,

PUNJUMS

AND

IZARIES.

MESSIEURS

Dobbin & Sutherland,

HAVE just received a large assortment of the above Cloth, which they can warrant fresh and of Superior quality and [illegible] they can dispose of on very reasonable [illegible]

POPHAM'S BROADWAY, Dec. 4, [illegible]

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

By Balfour and Hogg,

A FEW beautiful short Veils, and neat Gold Trichinopoly Bracelets with Neck Chains to match, which will be sold seperately.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, OPPOSITE THE WALLAJAH GATE IN THE FORT.

⁂ It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to thei[r] [illegible] and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the sam[e] [i]n order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

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MADRAS COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

TUESDAY, December 4, 1810.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE,

EXTRAORDINARY.

FORT WILLIAM,

NOV. 17, 1810.

The following extract from a dispatch from the Honorable the Governor of the Isle of Bourbon, dated the 22d of September, reporting the ...val operations in the vicinity of the French ...nds, subsequent to the loss of His Majes... ...rigates in the harbour of Port South E... ...her with the documents to which it ... ...ublished for general information.

... ...timents of regret and concern, with which ...mpossible to contemplate the fate of the ga...ant Commander of His Majesty's Ship the Africaine, which, with the characteristic spirit of the British Navy, singly sustained a combat with two of the Enemy's frigates, and the loss of the many valuable Officers and Men who have been slain, wounded and captured in the several severe and unequal actions recorded in the following documents, are greatly alleviated by the success which has happily attended the judicious activity and exertions of that brave and distinguished Officer Commodore Rowley, in recovering his Majesty's frigates the Africaine and Ceylon, from the hands of the Enemy, and in capturing one of the largest and most efficient ships of the French Squadron.—A success the more important, as it afforded a prospect of speedily regaining that maritime ascendancy, which anterior reverses had suspended, and of enabling a British squadron to resume the blockade of the Isle of France.

Extr... from a letter from the Governor of the Isle of Bourbon, to the Address of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, under date the 22d September 1810.

" Events have crowded upon one another at this Settlement since my last dispatch to your Lordship, under date the 27th ultimo, by the Egremont Schooner, duplicates of which were forwarded on the same day by the Bridgewater.

" It appears that His Majesty's Ship Iphigenia, and the Garrison of the Isle of Passe, must have capitulated shortly after the Negociation, which seems to have taken place on the 28th ultimo. I do not know the terms nor any particulars of the capitulation ; the first account of the Iphigenia's fate having been announced here by that frigate's appearing off the Coast of Bourbon, under French Colours. By this event, our Naval Force on this Station was reduced to one frigate, His Majesty's Ship Boadicea, Commodore Rowley, and the Emma transport, which was aimed on the emergency.

" The Boadicea and the Emma still kept their station off the Isle of France, in the hope that some means might be derived of succouring the Iphigenia, but the Commodore concluding at length, from the Iphigenia's not answering any private singals, and from other circumstances, that she must be in the hands of the enemy, sent the Emma to cruize to Windward of Rodriguez, and returned to the Bay of St. Pauls. In the mean time the Bombay Merchant, transport, which had been dispatched with troops and provisions for the assistance of the Frigates and Garrison at the Isle of Passe, and the provision ships, which sailed from Madras in June last, anchored in safety at Bourbon.

" The enemy's frigats Iphigenia and Astree, and Entrepenante corvette, came down from the Isle of France and took a position to Windward of this Island, on the 10th instant ; and on the same day, a cartel arrived from the Isle of France, by which conveyance I received a Letter from General De Caen, offering an Exchange of prisoners. The offer was peremptorily refused, and the Cartel ordered to depart, when I received another intimation from the Captain of the Cartel, (though the officer whom I sent off to that vessel,) that he would deliver up the English he had on board unconditionally, and they were accordingly landed.

" On the 12th instant, His Majesty's ship Africaine, Captain Corbett, arrived at St. Denis, direct from England, and on her way to India.—The Intelligence was immediately communicated to Commodore Rowley, then at St. Pauls, who proceeded with the Otter sloop of war and Staunch gun-brig, to join Captain Corbett for the purpose of attacking the French frigates. An ardent zeal for the honor and interests of his country, led Captain Corbett to commence an action with both the French frigates, while the Commodore in His Majesty's Ship Boadicea, who some miles astern, and had the misfortune to be becalmed. This unequal contest terminated in the death of the gallent and distinguished Commander of the Africaine, in the loss of 170 killed and wounded, and the total destruction of every mast in His Majesty's Ship; when resistance became fruitless, the colours were hauled down, and the Afrcaine was taken possession of by the French ; a breeze springing up about an hour after this action, the Commodore offered battle to the two French frigates, which from their position, had scarcely received any damage, but the combat was by them declined.—He then proceeded to join the Otter sloop and Staunch gun-brig, (out of sight to leeward) and bearing down again upon the Enemy in the afternoon, retook H. M. ship Africaine from the French frigates which made all possible sail and fled, from the Commodore. The Africaine was towed into the bay of St, Pauls. I do myself the honor to transmite to your Lordship, a copy of Commodore Rowley's letter relative to this affair.

" It is with the deepest regret that I have to announce to your Lordship, the death of Captain Elliott, who, together with Major Barry, embarked on board the Africaine as volunteers, while in sight of the Enemy. These two Officers greatly distinguished themselves by their exertion on the quarter deck, during the sanguinary contest which took place. About the middle of the action, Captain Elliott received three musket balls in his head, which put an end to his existence ; and Major Barry, remaining on the quarter deck, one out of three who had not been either killed or wounded, during the engagement, was taken prisoner and carried to the Isle of France. I am irresistibly led to express in this place the irreparable injury the public service has sustained by the temporary loss of the Chief Secretary to this Government, who has filled that station since the conquest of the Island, with the most exemplary zeal, great ability, and indefatigable application. I have appointed my Military Secretary, Captain Hewett, to act for Major Barry, until circumstances shall enable the latter to resume the function of his Office.

" On the 13th Instant, an action commenced off the Island of Bourbon, between His Majesty's Ship Ceylon and the Venus French frigate, of 44 guns, and Victor sloop of war. After a most gallant defence during five hours, the Ceylon was obliged to strike to superior force. The Venus was dismasted, and the Ceylon in a most crippled and unmanageable state was towed off by the Victor. The intelligence of th... ...gagement was immediately dispatached to St. Pauls, and the Commodore proceeded forthwith, with the Otter & Staunch in pursuit of the enemy, and coming up with him about five o'clock in the evening, retook the Ceylon, and captured the Venus, Enclosure No. 7, is a copy of Commodore Rowley's letter to me detailing this service.

" It is a most satisfactory circumstance, that General Abercromby, who was on board his Majesty's ship Ceylon, should have been thus saved from captivity, and enable to carry into execution the important service entrusted to his direction by your Lordship. I shall conclude this plain narrative of facts with one observation, which is, that the loss of the Venus, the finest French frigate belonging to the station, and the most efficiently manned, is a very severe blow upon General de Caen, and that while the damage we have sustained at sea, will only encrease his embarrassment, the diminution of 350 men out of the small force he possessed for the defence of the Isle of France, whithout a prospect of reinforcements arriving from Europe, will greatly facilitate the conquest of that Island, by the British armament.

" With a view of giving every facility in my power to the exertion of Comodore Rowley in re-equipping the Squadron in the present emergency, I have authorized him to employ any of the Ships in the service of Government as Men of War.

" Great and increasing distress prevail at the Isle of France, and as soon as we regain the ascendancy at sea, which will be the moment our crippled Ships are repaired, and which object Commodore Rowley hopes to compass before many days elapse, the disastrous consequences of our late naval losses will entirely cease to be felt excepting by the Enemy, upon whom, even his late successes, bear as irreparable injuries. The enemy cannot, in my opinion, after the loss of the Venus, Frigate, and the losses sustained in the different actions which have been fought, muster crews, more than sufficient for ...e Frigates, and in making this exertion, he must entirely drain the Isle of France of its present slendor means of defence."

(No. 5)

His Majesty's Ship Boadicea. St. Pauls Road, Isle of Bourbon, Sep. 15, 1810.

Sir,

You are already acquainted with our having, in company with the Africaine frigate, Otter sloop, and Staunch gun-brig, given chace to the Astree and Iphigenia, French frigates, who stood off with a fresh breeze to the Eastward, while we remained with the light and baffling westerly breezes, that prevail on that part of the coast ; the Africaine, however, by superior sailing, and having the same wind as the Enemy, was enabled to close him before dark, and the Boadicea left by the signals made from the Africaine, got sight of him at 9 P. M. and continued gaining fast up... ...n, the Africaine had for some time short... ...l, being within gun shot of the enemy, ... at 3 A. M. we observed her commence a firing on one of the enemy's frigates the Boadicea then about 4 or 5 miles astern, still nearing them fast. I conclude it was Captain Corbett's intention merely to open a partial fire, with a view of crippling the Enemy's ships, but unfortunately at the moment, the wind beca... light and variable, and the Africaine who had closed with the Enemy, while unmanageable, got exposed to the fire of both ships, one of them in a destructive raking position, and after a most gallant, though unequal contest, she was compelled to surrender : the firing had ceased at 4. 15. A. M. but we were uncertain of the result, and just as the day dawned, had arrived within musquet shot of the ships, when to my infinite regret and mortification, I perceived the Africaine in posession of the Enemy, who appeared to have suffered (particularly the Astree) but little in their rigging, masts or yards ; the Africane's masts were also at this time standing with the exception with the mizen top-mast, I therefore considered, the state of the enemy such as not to justify my commencing an attack on so superior a force, particulatly in the present critical position of affairs, and when we had information of two more frigates and a corvette cruizing in the neighbourhood, I therefore made sail to rejoin the Otter and Staunch, then out of sight which having effected, we stood towards the enemy's frigates, who at our approach, abandoned the Africaine, leaving only an officer and nine Frenchmen in charge of her, with sixty-five wounded; and about eighty-three others of her crew, whom they had not time to remove, and at five in the afternoon we regained the possession of her.

It is with concern I have to mention, that there is a considerable loss of killed and wounded, but the extent I have not been able to ascertain, and with deep regret I name my gallant friend, Captain Corbett, among the number ; he was wounded early in the action, and died a few hours after it ceased ; Captain Elliott, of the Staff, I am sorry to add, is among the killed ; and Major Barry and Lieutenant Holmes, of the 86th, wounded ; the former a prisoner, which inclines me to hope his wound not dangerous.

The two enemy's frigates were in sight from the mast-head, yesterday evening, to the Eastward standing, as we suppose, on their way to join the Manche and Venus, to windward of the Island.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) JOS. ROWLEY.

(No. 7.)

His Majesty's Ship Boadicea, St. Paul's Road, Isle of Bourbon, September 19, 1810.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you, that shortly after having anchored in the Bay yesterday morning, we discovered three sail in the Offing, two of which appeared in a disabled state We immediately weighed, in company with the Otter and Staunch gun-brig, but from light winds were unable for some time to clear the Bay, at which period the ships were nearly out of sight, the Boadicea however with the advantage of a fresh breeze, soon neared them ; on our approach one of them which had a disabled frigate in tow, cast her off and made all sail away from us ; the third a frigate under courses, her top-mast being shot away, had bore up to close the other ; we ran her alongside, and after a close of a few minutes she surrendered and proved to be the French Imperial Frigate La Venus ; of 44 guns, with a complement on leaving Port of 350 men. She had in the early part of the morning in company with the Victor Corvette, captured after the most gallant defence His Majesty's Ship Ceylon, commanded by Captain Gordon, having on board General Abercrombie and his Staff, bound for this Island. Our loss on this occasion was trifling, two men only being wounded ; that of La Venus was nine killed and seventeen wounded.

We anchored here with La Venus & Staunch this morning, but the Otter and Ceylon have not yet arrived, though in sight from the mast-head, when we entered the Bay : Captain Gordon and almost the whole of his crew are on board the latter, so that I trust she will soon be again in a state for service, and we shall proceed with all expedition in fitting the other Frigates for sea.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) JOS. ROWLEY.

To the Honorable R. T. FARQUHAR, Esq. Governor of the Isle of Bourbon, &c. &c. &c.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

N. B EDMONSTONE,

Chief Sec. to the Government.